

The background image is a panoramic view of a city, likely Prague, during a sunset or sunrise. The sky is filled with vibrant colors of orange, yellow, and light blue. In the foreground, a large, prominent church spire with a blue roof stands out against the cityscape. The city is built on a hillside, with various buildings and greenery visible. In the distance, a wide river flows through the city, and more buildings are visible on the opposite bank. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and scenic.

Institute of European Studies Fall 2016 Newsletter

Dear Friends of the Institute of European Studies,

It is with great pleasure that I am sending you our Fall 2016 newsletter, made with the assistance of our team of undergraduate reporters led by Lauren Dooley. The surprising outcome of the Brexit referendum in the UK and the recent rejection of Italian Prime Minister Renzi's referendum has created much uncertainty about the future of the EU. With important elections coming up in the Netherlands, France and Germany, the following months will reveal the extent to which the anti-EU sentiment has grown. Equally concerning is the future of transatlantic relations under the new US administration.

The many challenges Europe currently faces underline once more how important it is for our University to have a strong Institute of European Studies. We are especially proud of our student groups, including the undergraduate EU Student Ambassador group at UC Berkeley, which, under the leadership of Nancy Hanzhuo Zhang, encourages peers to learn more about the importance of the EU and its many programs for young people. In the context of our Getting to Know Europe Program sponsored by the European Commission, IES also supports an EU Student Ambassador group at Berkeley City College led by Diego Parada. Both groups have organized several joint projects during the past semester. I also want to mention the excellent work of our affiliated graduate student working groups, including the European Politics Working Group under the direction of Konrad Posch, the Der Kreis group in German history led by Maëlia Dubois, and the IES/Matrx Social Science Graduate Discussion Group under the direction of Elena Kempf, whose monthly meetings serve as preparation for the annual IES graduate student conference on the topic "Questioning the Evidence on the Integration of Immigrants in Europe."

The highlights of the semester were the visits of Matthias Feki, French Secretary of State in charge of Foreign Trade, Tourism and representing French Citizens Abroad who spoke about US-France and -EU Trade Relations, Máirtín O Mullleoir, Minister of Finance of the Northern Ireland Assembly who came to speak about the consequences of Brexit for Northern Ireland and its relationship with the Republic of Ireland, Die Zetfourenist Wolfgang Bauer, who, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, came to discuss his recent book *Crossing the Sea with Syrians*; Celia Applegate, the William R. Kenan, Jr. Chair of History at Vanderbilt University who gave this year's Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Lecture on the topic of "Music and Work"; and the Startup Europe event, which was co-organized with the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) and ETI Digital.

With the support of Ms. Norma von Ragenfeld-Feldman, the DAAD,

the American Council on Germany and the Daimler Foundation, our Center for German and European Studies brought a number of prominent speakers to the Institute, including Nicholas Stargard (Univ. of Oxford), Michael Hüther (Cologne Inst. for Economic Research), Paul Nolte (Friedrichshagen Berlin), Pamela Potter (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Jan Teichau (Richard C. Holbrooke Forum, Berlin), Eckhard Schroeter (Zeppelin University), Timo Lohdtsck (German Marshall Fund), Rita Chin (Univ. of Michigan), Nathan Stolz (Florida State University) and Jonathan Wessen (Southern Illinois University), who presented on topics as diverse as the rise of right-wing populism in Europe and the US, Germany under the Nazi dictatorship, Germany's immigration policy, and the current state of the German economy. In the context of CGES, IES affiliated faculty member Jonah Levy (Political Science) organized a DAAD-Science Po/Par/Berkeley Center for Europe on Social Solidarity, featuring presentations by fifteen professors and PhD-students from Europe and UC Berkeley. Thanks to our cooperation with the Austrian Marshall Fund, IES was also able to organize a lecture given by Michael Freund (Webster University) on Austria's controversial immigration policy and Georg Kasner (Andrássy University, Budapest) on the role of Central European artists in the rise of the Hollywood film industry.

Our EU Center also presented a broad range of events. As part of the "Getting to Know Europe" series, the Center hosted lectures by Jason Wittenberg (UC Berkeley Political Science), who discussed the future of transatlantic relations under the incoming US administration; Thomas Kies (Berkeley City College), who highlighted the development of EU-focused activities at American community colleges; Yannis Aiche and Wim Vandenberghe (Sheppard Mullin), who presented on the EU Court of Justice; Lena Tsipouri (Univ. of Athens), who offered insight into regional development trends in the EU; Nilgun Bayraktar (California College of the Arts), who addressed the visual representation of mobility and migration to Europe; and Terri Givens (Menlo College), who discussed anti-discrimination policy in Europe and the United States.

The Irish Studies Program held a variety of events in the Fall 2016. In late October, the program gathered for "An Evening of Stories for Eddie Stack," Stack, a beloved lecturer in Irish in the Celtic Studies Program, died in 2016, and the event featured stories by and about him delivered by his students, colleagues, friends, and family. Also in late October, the program hosted Máirtín O Mullleoir, the current Minister of Finance in the Northern Ireland Assembly, Minister O Mullleoir, the former Lord Mayor of Belfast, delivered a rousing talk on the ramifications on Brexit for Northern Ireland.

From Left to Right: IES Manager Gita Vaita, IES Associate Director Akshay Vaid, Same, EU Center Assistant Director Doshima Adbo, IES Director Jürgen Dewail



In early November, the program hosted a wonderful reading by the eminent Irish poet, Trevor Joyce. The final event of the semester was entitled "Re-imagining 1916," which included a screening of the award-winning documentary on the Easter Rising, *1916 The Rising Rebellions*, and a conversation with the film's executive producers, Christopher Fox and Briana Mc Dharmada. The Irish Studies Program also announced new fellowships for Berkeley undergraduate and graduate students who wish to study or undertake research in Ireland in Summer 2017.

This fall, the Center for British Studies (CBS) continued its series of workshops, which brought together scholars who study issues related to British and European governance. In October, CBS convened scholars from the US, UK, Australia and Denmark for "Interpreting the English School in International Relations," which examined a range of topics related to a prominent British approach to the study of international politics. CBS also supported and sponsored a range of other British-studies related events on campus, including the 24th Annual Conference of the North American Society for the Study of Romanticism (which was held at Berkeley this year), the Underhill Lecture, Neal Ferguson's reflections on Brexit, and several other workshops and meetings on topics such as British imperialism, post-colonialism, and neoliberalism and the British Left.

The Nordic Studies Program hosted a literary evening with Danish author Jesmine Klougart. It also organized a joint lecture by Mats Reinhold Bertell (Mid-Sweden University) and Gailt Hasan-Rakem (Frederic University of Jerusalem) on the Saami and Jewish minorities in Nordic countries, in cooperation with the UC Berkeley Chauden Center. IES visiting scholar Hilmarsson (Univ. of Akureyri, Iceland) presented his research on the economic crisis response in the Nordic and Baltic countries.

In September, the BENELEX Program welcomed a delegation from the University of Luxembourg to the Berkeley campus, hosting a lecture given by historian Andreas Fickers on the Luxembourg media and the role of technology in making modern Europe. Ulrich Teudal (University College London) also presented on the foundation of Dutch Studies and Belgian Studies in the Anglophone world in October.

The Portuguese Studies Program organized a lecture featuring Fernanda Gil Costa from the Portuguese Studies Program at the University of Macau, who spoke about Macau's role as the last European outpost in China, while the Spanish Studies Program hosted, in cooperation with the Institut Ramon Llull, a lecture by Salvador Carudas i Ros (University Autònoma, Barcelona) on the topic of identity in the current debate concerning Catalonia and Spain. Finally, the Program for the Study of Italy organized a two-day event on the Italian filmmaker Antonello Bonica.

The organization of so many exciting events would not have been possible without the support of my colleagues Declina Adbo, Makoto Fukunoro, Katie Kunic, Akasemi Newsome, Nathan Pippenger, Brandon Schneider, Si-pa Tuonainen, and Gia White. We say goodbye to Katie, the coordinator of our French Studies Program, who is leaving us for another major university in the San Francisco Bay Area. My thanks also go to our senior fellows, David Chay, Large, Martin Nesheshin, Marianne Roldervold, Carla Shapiro, Glad Sharvi, and Zachary Shore, as well as to our EU Fellow, Helena Malkova. I am also grateful to our UK-APs – Jacqueline Boland, Lauren Dooley, Fu Jih, Hamran Mori, Sarah Noidan, Jasmine Schatz, Zeng Zhou and Madeline Ziming – for their help during the semester. I would also like to welcome two new members to our IES Advisory Board: Rida Dial, former honorary consul of Belgium, and Terri E. Svends, Provost at Menlo College.

In this newsletter, you will find an overview of the events that were organized by our Institute, a report by Zeng Zhou on the Guerra Civil '80 exhibit, which is currently on display in Doe Library, and an article by PhD candidate Elyse Richey detailing her fascinating research on the Occitan language in France. If you regret to have missed some of our events, please check out IES [Youtube Channel](#), where you will find a selection of our lectures.

We are looking forward to the upcoming semester, which will include the inauguration of Gil West, the West Coast branch of the German Historical Institute that will be based at our Institute. The preparations for many more events are already underway. We are proud to offer you all these events at no charge. As always, however, we appreciate any support you can give to help us sustain our high quality interdisciplinary programming on EU-tops, to donate, please consult our website, or contact me personally, and I would be pleased to tell you more about the Institute's funding opportunities, including our upcoming Fundraising Dinner on April 4, which will feature a lecture by distinguished speaker Jackson Javes on the rise of populism in Europe and the US.

I wish you all a pleasant winter break and hope to welcome you again to one of our events at IES in 2017.

With kindest regards and my very best wishes for the new year,
Jeroen Dewulf

IES Students with IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf** and **Katie Kunic**, coordinator of the French Studies Program



2015-16 Grant Recipients

Predissertation and Dissertation Fellowships:

Makoto Fukunoto – Dept. of Political Science
The Effect of Regional Autonomy on Local Economic Policy:
Comparative Field Research in Belgian and Dutch Subnational
Regions

Austria Marshall Plan Foundation:

Faculty Grants: Phil Martin – UC Davis; Gudrun Biffl – Donau
University

Student Grant: Thomas Gilbert – Dept. of Sociology

Thomas Gilbert – Dept. of Sociology
Cultural Sublimation and State Formation in Nineteenth Cen-
tury Germany

IES Berkeley-Vladrina Dissertation Fellowship:

Matthew Stenberg - Dept. of Political Science
Alesandro Tiberio - Dept. of Geography

Agnieszka Smełkowska – Dept. of History
Between People's Revenge and Socialist Justice: Polish and
Soviet Volksdeutsche between 1944 and 1950

IES Berkeley-Greitswald Exchange Program:

Seira Adams – Dept. of Environmental Policy, and Manage-
ment
Matthew Stenberg – Dept. of Political Science

Glora Yu – Dept. of History
Psychiatry, Philosophy, and Formations of the Subject in
Prussia, 1750-1850

IES Berkeley-Cologne Exchange Program:

Thomas Gilbert – Dept. of History
Sebastian Haselbeck – Dept. of German

Marcus Owens – Landscape Architecture and Environmental
Planning
From Citizen to User: New Media, Public Space, and Urban
Ecology

Yotam Tsal – Dept. of History
From Nature to Natural History: The Production of "Dead
Birds" in the Eighteenth Century French Atlantic World

CGES Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Graduate Student Dissertation Fellowship:

Trevor Jackson – Dept. of History
An Economic History of Impunity in Britain and France, 1720-
1825

Timothy Wright – Dept. of History
Rituals of the Reborn: Theology and Praxis in Radical Protes-
tantism (1650-1750)

2015-16 Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship Recipients

Academic Year 2015-2016:

Margaret Cychosz, Dept. of Linguistics
Language: Portuguese

Thadeus Dowd, Dept. of Art History
Language: Turkish

Dylan Fagan, Dept. of Anthropology
Language: Dutch

Jonathan Lear, Dept. of History
Language: German

Rebecca Levitan, Dept. of Art History
Language: Greek

Marcus Owens, Dept. of Architecture
Language: German

Sandra Sardiño, Dept. of Art History
Language: Dutch

Andrew Sears, Dept. of Art History
Language: German

Trent Trombley, Dept. of Anthropology
Language: Portuguese

Summer 2016:

Hannah Bagdasar, Dept. of Legal Studies
Language: Finnish

Jess Bailey, Dept. of Art History
Language: Dutch

Rachel Bosnyak, Dept. of Scandinavian
Language: Finnish

Thadeus Dowd, Dept. of Art History
Language: Turkish

Elizabeth Gipson, Dept. of Celtic Studies
Language: Celtic

Marlena Gitterman, Dept. of Comparative Literature
Language: Catalan

Jameson Kams, Dept. of History
Language: German

Sean Lawrence, Dept. of History
Language: Turkish

Elizabeth McBride, School of Education
Language: Finnish

Marcus Owens, Dept. of Architecture
Language: German

Bianna Panassencoo, Dept. of Scandinavian
Language: Finnish

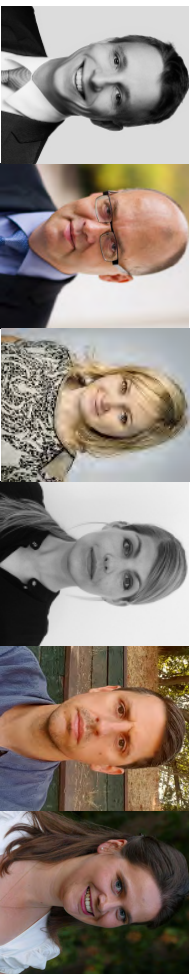
Jose Palino-Romero, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese
Language: Portuguese

Jessica Ruffin, Dept. of Linguistics
Language: German

Scott Shell, Dept. of German
Language: Icelandic

Delia Neyra Tercero, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese
Language: Portuguese

Meet Our Visiting Scholars



Pictured Alphabetically from Left to Right

Max Baumgart: University of Cologne, Germany and University of Basel, Switzerland

Doctoral student in European Union Law

Hilmarr Þór Hilmarrsson: University of Akureyri, Iceland

Professor of Economics

Helena Malikova: European Commission, Belgium

Directorate General for Competition

Julia Martel: University of Cologne, Germany

Doctoral student in German Language and Literature

Ludvig Norman: Uppsala University, Sweden

Researcher and lecturer, Department of Government

Sofie Waltl: University of Graz, Austria

Doctoral student in Economics

Graduate Student Research Spotlight: Elyse Ritchey and the Occitan Language

The Occitan language, once spoken across the southern third of France, the Val d'Aran of Spain, and Italy's Piedmont valleys, has a written record—including the work of the troubadours—stretching back over one thousand years. Nevertheless, forces of linguistic and economic assimilation over the course of the twentieth century have imperiled, spoken by fewer and fewer people every year.

In January 2016, Elyse Ritchey, a graduate student in the Romance Languages and Literature program at UC Berkeley, travelled to southwestern France to collect data for her dissertation on Occitan revitalization. Ritchey received a Chateaubriand grant to spend a semester as a visiting scholar at the Université de Toulouse Jean Jaures. In Toulouse, a thriving music scene and groups of young people dedicated to making Occitan live are important parts of the city's cultural tapestry. In May, she moved to the village of St-Antonin-Noble-Vail in order to be closer to her research sites. Ritchey's work focuses on the various ways in which Occitan language and culture are portrayed and constructed through public discourse in two of the region's smaller communities, Villefranche-de-Rouergue (Aveyron) and Carmaux (Tarn). Both towns are home to activists who seek to make Occitan a point of convergence in the community. Their work is manifested not only in official language promotion associations, but also in the pressure that they exert on local government and in positive media coverage of Occitan. Although the wide-scale resumption of Occitan as a language of everyday life seems a remote goal, by championing Occitan identity, individuals and groups shine a light on what they perceive as its unique values. Disenchantment with increasingly uniform popular culture and depleted populations in rural areas seem to drive interest in Occitan, at least in part. However, modern Occitanism is not merely a callback to the past, but an argument for cultural diversity in a nation continuing its struggle over how to harmonize different peoples.

Among the language activists whom Ritchey met figure historians, farmers, woodworkers, academics, and many more. They all find



Left: Elyse Ritchey; Right: Road art in Occitane

Guerra Civil @ 80 Exhibition

This Fall IES cosponsored the opening of Guerra Civil @ 80, which will remain on display in Doe Library through July 7, 2017. Ziang Zhou, IES URAP student, had the opportunity to sit down with exhibit co-curator Claude Potts to discuss the exhibit's features and significance. Below is his report:

To commemorate the 80th anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Claude Potts, Romance Languages Librarian at Doe Library, Teresa Salazar, Curator of Western Americana at the Bancroft Library, and Donna Southard, lecturer in the Spanish & Portuguese Department, came together to curate the exhibit, *Guerra Civil @ 80*. The exhibit features digital prints of original books, letters, rare photographs, posters, and pamphlets from The Bancroft Library's Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Bay Area Post Records and Photograph Collections. Displaying six panels, each featuring an aspect of the Spanish Civil War, the exhibit highlights the role of American volunteers in the Civil War, the way in which the war affected these volunteers' lives, and the vast array of artistic expression that resulted.

During the Spanish Civil War, more than 40,000 people from around the world joined the International Brigades to help the Spanish Republic fight the rebel Nationalists. This grassroots organization arose in response to the call for assistance by the Republicans, as the Non-Intervention Agreement forbade the Allies from formal support. While Germany and Italy counterbalanced the agreement by supporting the rebels, the US was hesitant to get involved due to a combination of isolationist sentiments and religious pressures. That said, approximately 2,800 volunteers came from the US, working in various units collectively known as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. In doing so, they put their lives on the line, as recruitment into a foreign army was, and still is, illegal for Americans. These volunteers came

from all social classes and walks of life and took on a number of different roles – soldiers, doctors, nurses, technicians, etc. The Civil War was a time of great peril; more than 200,000 soldiers died in the battle on both sides, with the risk of death of these volunteers doubling due to a lack of proper training. It was the conviction that their participation could determine the future of Spain and Europe that motivated them to fight in spite of the great danger.

During wartime, art served as both a means of expression as well as a weapon. On the front lines, soldiers sang folk songs and recited anthems and hymns to warm their tired souls. The relentless war incited poets and novelists both within and outside of Spain to take action with their pens. Politically, art was commonly used for propaganda by both sides. *Aleluyas*, stories told through pictures on one single page, as well as painted slogans and posters were used to disseminate ideological messages. The Republicans were able to draw forces from the developed artistic communities in Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia, through their artwork, many well-known artists such as Pablo Picasso and Joan Miró called for the Allies' support to help Spain end fascism.

Notably, one of those American volunteers was a UC Berkeley Economics graduate student, Robert Hale Merriman, whose wife, Marion Merriman, was the only female American in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. After the death of her husband, Marion returned to the Bay Area and led the Bay Area Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, contributing to the preservation of memories of American men and women in that war-torn era.

For more information about these exhibits and other Spanish Civil War activities on campus, click [here](#).



Left: Spanish Refugees Ball, [1940], BANC MSS 71/105z, folder 8

Middle: Claude Potts, exhibit co-curator

Right: Hoy: Enviad los trapos a las tenencias de Alcaldía: mañana serán ropas de abrigo para nuestros soldados, [1938], BANC MSS 71/105z, folder 6



Karin L. Sanders and Unni Langås. *Litteratur inter artes: nordisk litteratur i samspill med andre kunstarter* (July 2016)



Christopher Kutz. *On War and Democracy* (November 2016)



Mark Bevir and Andrius Gali Anka. *Wittgenstein and Normative Inquiry* (June 2016)



Jeroen Dewulf. *The Pinkster King and the King of Kongo: The Forgotten History of America's Dutch-Owned Slaves* (December 2016)

IES in the News!

In June 2016, Mathias Fekl, the French Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism and Nationals Abroad, visited UC Berkeley at the invitation of the IES French Studies Program. You can read about his visit [here](#) and [here](#).

In June 2016, IES affiliated faculty member Barry Eichengreen discussed the Brexit referendum at the Commonwealth Club and wrote an article on the topic. It can be seen [here](#) and [here](#).

In June 2016, the journal *Central European History* published a review on the latest book of IES Senior Fellow David Large. You can read it [here](#).

In June 2016, IES affiliated professor Daniel Kammen and his team of researchers at the UC Berkeley Energy and Resources Group presented their Energy Roadmap for Southeast Europe. You can access it [here](#).

In August 2016, the journal *Foreign Policy* published two articles by IES senior fellow David Large on the history of the Olympics. You can read them [here](#) and [here](#).

In August 2016, IES visiting scholar Ludvig Norman (Uppsala University, Sweden) published a new book entitled *The Mechanics of Institutional Conflict in the European Union*. You can read more [here](#).

In August 2016, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf was interviewed in the South Korean Radio Program *This Morning* on Islam in Europe. You can listen to the interview [here](#).

In September 2016, the Austrian journalist Michael Freund was

a guest at IES and published an article in the Austrian newspaper *Der Standard* on the importance of Mario Sawio for the current student population in Berkeley. You can read it [here](#).

In October 2016, former IES visiting scholar Vincent Rzepka (political scientist at the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin) published an article in the online journal *KIB* entitled "Transparency and the TTIP negotiations." You can read it [here](#).

In November 2016, the Toronto Royal Conservatory of Music ARC Ensemble acknowledged IES for its use of IES Senior Fellow Carla Shapreau's research on the Austrian Copyright Society and Blacklisting During the Nazi Era for the film *EXIT: music*. You can see this research [here](#) and watch a trailer of the film [here](#).

In November 2016, IES senior fellow Zachary Shore gave an interview on the German news station N-TV on transatlantic relations under President Trump. You can read the interview [here](#).

In November 2016, IES visiting scholar Hilmar Þór Hilmarsson (School of Business and Science, University of Akureyri, Iceland) published a new book on international financial institutions and climate change. You can read more about it [here](#).

In December 2016, IES Senior Fellow David Large wrote on the upcoming presidential elections in Austria. You can read his essay in the journal *Foreign Policy* [here](#).

In December 2016, IES Senior Fellow Carla Shapreau wrote an article in the New York Times on the restitution case of a rare violin that was looted by the Nazis. You can read the article [here](#).

THE UC BERKELEY
INSTITUTE
OF EUROPEAN STUDIES
INVITES YOU TO A



FUNDRAISING DINNER WITH JACKSON JANES, PRESENTING ON THE RISE OF POPULISM IN EUROPE AND THE US: IS DEMOCRACY AT RISK?

Join us for an evening of scholarship and music to benefit the Institute of European Studies toward current and future operating costs as well as toward the building of a future endowment fund for student scholarships and program development.

Gifts made to the Institute and the endowment fund will go directly to support current and future students, enhancing the experience of international education.

Tickets cost \$250 per person, or \$400 per couple. The event will be held at Berkeley's luxurious Claremont Hotel on April 4, 2017 at 6:30 PM.

To purchase tickets and RSVP, please contact Gia White at gia@berkeley.edu, or at (510) 642-4555.



June 18, 2016: Visit of French Secretary of State Matthias Feki

On June 8, Matthias Feki, French Secretary of State in charge of Foreign Trade, Tourism and representing French Citizens Abroad, honored the French Studies Program at the Institute of European Studies with a visit and took part in a panel discussion on the future of US-France/EU trade relations. He presented a brief overview of current trade initiatives, with a special focus on the TTIP negotiations. Feki noted in his speech that the world has moved towards a modern age of trading between countries due to globalization. This "internalization of value trade" stated in the IMF's 2015 report is a reality which everyone in the world faces, and that is why the secretary firmly believes that the voice of civil society must be heard during trade negotiations in order for democracy and free trade interests to be aligned. One of the respondents was Carla Hesse, Dean of the College of Letters and Science, who confirmed the secretary's opinion by providing a historical example: how the 18th century printing industry was deregulated in France and represented a said instance of democratic free trade. In light of this specific presentation of trade endeavors, there are many things which Feki still wants to improve. He favors a more drastic opening of economies because he believes it will help develop the middle class and decrease poverty. However, he concedes that there can be redistributive inequalities which can be propagated across social classes. A second responder, Andrés Rodríguez-Clare, Professor in Economics, was of the opinion that free trade can be detrimental to lower social classes and regulations must be furthered to encompass a variety of societal domains. All three panelists underlined the importance of open data and transparency since it is crucial with trade negotiations and fosters the participation of trade unions, civil society and NGOs.

Dean Carla Hesse, Prof. Andrés Rodríguez-Clare, Secretary of State Matthias Feki and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf

August 17, 2016: BCC EU Student Ambassadors at International Student and Scholar Research Fair

On August 17, the Berkeley International Office (BIO) hosted its annual International Student and Scholar Resource Fair at UC Berkeley's International House. The Berkeley City College European Union Student Ambassadors (BCC EUSA) were invited to participate in this wonderful opportunity for students and visiting international scholars alike to network with local campus and community organizations, businesses, and services. BCC EUSA was one of 39 organizations invited by the Berkeley International Office to serve the more than 400 attendees of the Resource Fair and was honored to represent IES, its programs, and Berkeley City College at this excellent resource fair for students and scholars.



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BCC EU Student Ambassadors *Adrienne Solis* and *Chris Martin* pose behind their table at the International Student and Scholar Resource Fair



August 30, 2016: The Role of Austria in the European Refugee Crisis

IES opened its Fall 2016 program with a lecture given by Michael Freund, Professor Emeritus at Webster University, Vienna, and organized in cooperation with the Austrian Marshall Fund. To start off, Freund provided an overview of various refugee crises that Austria has faced both historically and in more recent years. Through these examples, he showed a change in the attitude of the Austrian people towards the arrival of refugees, which shifted from one of unquestioned solidarity in the case of Hungarian refugees in the 1950s to one of increasing animosity in the case of Middle-Eastern and African refugees today.

Following this overview, he explored the ways in which this evolution of public opinion can be traced through mediums such as election results, newspaper headlines, and reactions on social media. While he claimed his talk had no definitive conclusion, he did emphasize that Austria could serve as a miniature testing ground for what is to come as the whole of Europe seeks to overcome the challenges it faces in its efforts to adequately address the current situation.

Many questions were raised after the talk, some of which sought to compare the Austrian and European attitudes with the American attitude towards accepting refugees. Between Freund's intriguing insights and the sheer number of Berkeley faculty, students, and community members present in 201 Moses Hall, this opening lecture has fostered much excitement for the semester to come.

September 9, 2016: The Role of Technology in Making Modern Europe

On September 9, Andreas Fickers, Professor of Contemporary and Digital History at Luxembourg University, presented on the role of technological experts and regulatory regimes in both shaping diplomacy across European countries as well as facilitating EU integration. This presentation was part of a visit to the Berkeley campus by a University of Luxembourg delegation led by President Rainer Klump and Consul-General Pierre Franck.

During the interwar period, the radio was the primary means of communication. State censorship of broadcasting and unclear allocation of frequencies, however, resulted in an outbreak of chaos in the industry. Founded in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Broadcasting Union (IBU), now known as the European Broadcasting Union, was established to address this chaos through the coordination of international radio frequencies. With various economic interests and political implications influencing participating countries, IBU actively assumed the role of both a diplomatic mediator as well as a technical expert. Its allocation of specific radio frequencies to individual countries and its active role in facilitating gentleman's agreements between participating countries exemplify IBU's political impact.

on the harmonization of the EU. Furthermore, it was within IBU's expertise to devise technical remedies for accurate radio calibration. Not only did this responsibility lead to technological advancements in radio receptor design, but it also established IBU as the "ether police," as it was charged with regulating and harmonizing radio usage in Europe. Given the evidence presented, it was suggested that IBU actively employed a form of techno-diplomacy.

Following the lecture, the audience actively participated in a question and answer session, which resoundingly covered a wide range of topics—from the role of women in broadcasting politics to technicalities of radio frequency allocation.

Andreas Fickers (Univ. Luxembourg), Akasemi Newsome (IES) and Pierre Franck (Consul-General of Luxembourg)





September 16, 2016: Startup Europe Comes to UC Berkeley

On September 16, IES was pleased to welcome European startup companies to a co-sponsored Startup Europe event with EIT Digital and the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE). Marko Turpeinen (EIT Digital) began the event with a welcome address, and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Associate Director Akasemi Newsome gave an overview of IES to the representatives of various European startups, who had spent the previous week traveling in Silicon Valley meeting potential investors before concluding their tour at UC Berkeley.

The first speaker, Alexandre Bayen of the Institute of Transportation Studies (ITS) at Berkeley, spoke about the role of ITS Berkeley as a mediator between public and private transportation agencies. Bayen highlighted transportation innovations at ITS, including its contributions to the technology of self-driving vehicles and GPS traffic maps, underscoring the importance of creating new policy around these technologies. John Zysman (BRIE) spoke on the rise of the platform economy and UC Berkeley's founding role in the digital revolution.

Peter Minor of CITRIS Foundry, a technology accelerator at UCB, presented the Foundry's program and step-by-step process of working with student startups to help them succeed and thrive in the market. For the keynote address over lunch, David Charron, a Haas faculty member, presented ideas on the future of innovation, focusing on the unprecedented success of current 'unicorn' companies. The event ended with a presentation by Gigi Wang of the Sutardja Center for Entrepreneurship and Technology.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf addressing participants at the Startup Europe event

September 20, 2016: The Visual Representation of Mobility and Migration to Europe

In cooperation with the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, IES welcomed Nilgun Bayraktar, Assistant Professor of Film History, Theory and Criticism in the Visual Studies Program at California College of the Arts, to Moses Hall for a lecture on visual representations of mobility and migration to Europe. Analyzing clips and images from a number of projects, Bayraktar explored the symbols and techniques through which the problems of migration are exposed in cinematic arts. Her research involves examining under-researched cinematic works circulating in galleries. The bulk of her talk closely examined one such work: Ursula Biemann's *Sahara Chronicle*, a project charting migration networks across north and sub-Saharan Africa that examines how such networks are affected by European border control systems.

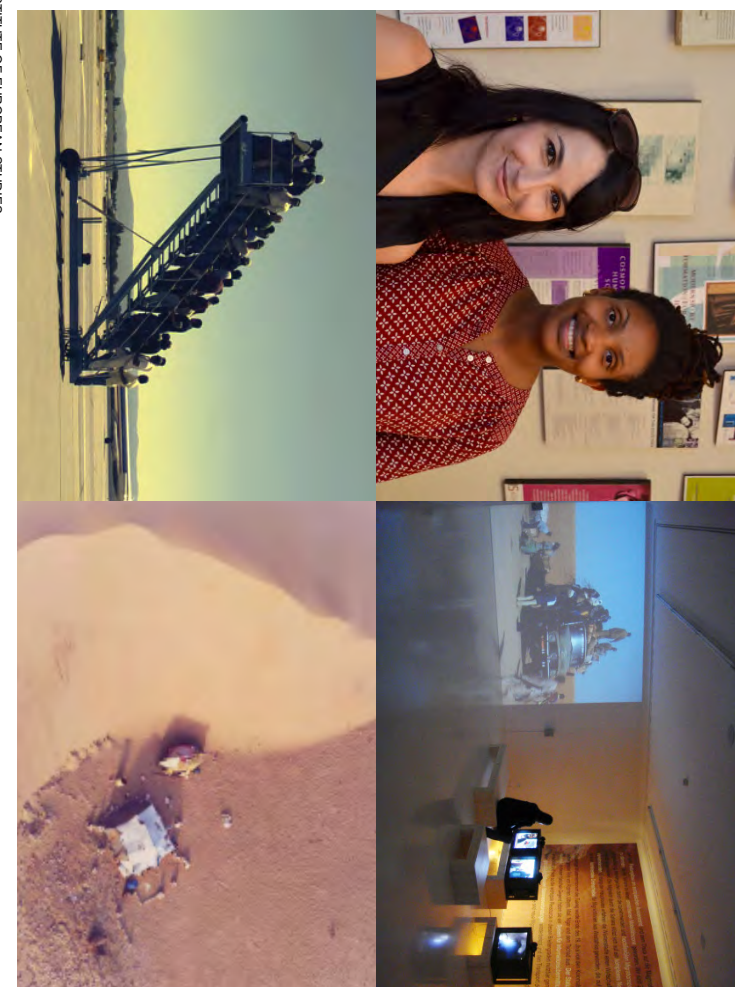
The installation combines footage from Biemann's fieldwork with surveillance tapes in order to shed light on the hidden conditions of migratory journeys. As presented by Biemann, these networks, which extend as far as East Asia, are systems of information and social organization, operate on a widespread geographical scale, and are morphed by border controls such as surveillance and deportation camps. With the conceptualization of borders

shifting to encompass more than merely the borders of the national states, such networks demand, Bayraktar argued, a critical look at the evolving mobility regime in the EU—or "fortress Europe"—and its greater effects. While the mainstream media provides negative representations of migratory movements, *Sahara Chronicle* offers an alternate perspective on migration, prompting changes in the perception of the migrant experience through its attempts to avoid the language of invasion and to portray a more diverse migrant group.

To conclude, Bayraktar explored the problem of making clandestine migration visible in an art context, explaining that the networks examined fall, many times, outside of the traditional realms of visibility and representation.

Instead of providing a linear representation of migration as a traditional documentary would, the structure of *Sahara Chronicle* mirrors the complexity of the subject and landscapes with which it engages, providing an incomplete, multilayered mapping of spaces, people, and experiences. *Sahara Chronicle*, she argued, unravels the naturalness of the image of migration presented by the media, forcing us to question "transparent" representations of reality.

Top Left: Prof. Nilgun Bayraktar (California College of the Arts) and IES Associate Director Akasemi Newsome; Top Right: Installation view of *Sahara Chronicle* (2006-9) at Heinrichs Zurich, 2009. Courtesy of Ursula Biemann; Bottom Left: Still from *Sahara Chronicle* – Architectures of Mobility—Laay-an Paci; Galerie Peter Klehmann, Zurich, and Kaufmann repetto, Milan; Bottom Right: Still from *Sahara Chronicle* – Architectures of Mobility—Laay-an Paci; Western Sahara. Courtesy of Ursula Biemann





September 20, 2016: Crossing the Sea with Syrians

In cooperation with the Goethe Institute, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Die Kritikmaschine and the Department of German, IES hosted a discussion on September 20 featuring *Die Zeit* journalist Wolfgang Bauer, whose recent book, *Crossing the Sea with Syrians*, documents the experiences of refugees as they undertake the treacherous journey to Europe. The interview portion, which was conducted by Julia Chouhachair-Vizoso, Vice Chair of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, began with a brief chronological overview of the book. As he had gone undercover and traveled alongside the refugees as part of his project, Bauer provided a first-person perspective of the perils of the journey, from being smuggled, to being abandoned by traffickers, to being incarcerated.

Chouhachair-Vizoso then asked for his thoughts on the radical nature of his field-work approach. A common criticism, she noted, is that such methods can result in academics and journalists becoming part of the story in a way that might overshadow the issues at hand. Admitting the difficulty of self-exclusion, Bauer indicated that his goal was to provide his audience with a transparent, accurate account of refugees' stories as real people. He also discussed his refrainment from defining a target audience as well as his lack of a political agenda, explaining that he wanted his story to reach as diverse a group as possible. Regarding current refugee-related policies, Bauer had some passionate criticisms and comments, expressing his belief that the current crisis is due to the failure of the international community. He also observed that many Syrian refugees have fled their countries due to fears of bombardment and, hence, argued that, had a no-fly zone been introduced, the scale of the refugee crisis might have been more manageable.

Following the interview, the audience had the opportunity to ask a variety of questions, ranging from Bauer's views on Merkel's policy and the role his story can play in shaping policies in the EU to further queries about the fates of the refugees with whom he traveled.

September 22, 2016: Legislating Equality in Europe and the United States

IES welcomed Terri Givens, Professor and Provost at Menlo College, on September 22 for a lecture examining issues surrounding discrimination, immigration and populism in both the European and American contexts. As Givens analyzes in her recent book, *Legislating Equality*, the discourses surrounding diversity and equality in Europe evolved in the late twentieth century from being centered around xenophobia to being based more on discrimination.

Beginning in the early 2000s, however, she noted how waves of terrorist attacks contributed to a change in perceptions of discrimination and equality, shifting related discourses to revolve more around security concerns. She also showed that, while there has been retrenchment on the policy front, there has also been an increased effort in Europe to encourage immigrant groups to become more involved in the political scene, for European activists have seen how such involvement has affected the electoral map and voting trends in the United States. She admits, however, that many people feel a tangible sense of loss in the midst of such changes, which has led to a rise of populism.

The floor then opened for discussion, during which participants challenged and questioned many of the ideas Givens presented. With further comparisons being drawn between the current political climates in the US and the EU, the resulting debate was both intriguing and lively.



Terri Givens (Menlo College) with IES Associate Director Akasemi Newsome



September 27, 2016: The Role of Central European Artists in Building the Hollywood Film Industry

In cooperation with the Austrian Marshall Fund and the Institute for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies, IES was pleased to welcome Georg Kastner, Dean of Andrássy University in Budapest, on September 27 for a lecture on the role of Central European creative artists in the building of the Hollywood film industry. Focusing on the era of the Second World War, he highlighted their contributions to anti-fascist propaganda in American movies. In the first portion of his talk, Kastner revealed that many familiar American film companies—including Warner Brothers, MGM, Paramount, and Universal—were founded by people of Central European origins. While many creative artists left Europe to pursue their careers in artistic centers such as Hollywood, film as an industry did exist in Central Europe as well, with two of the largest companies being the German UFA and Austrian Sascha.

Next, Kastner described the emergence of propagandistic works in the United States, which began with the founding of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League for the Defense of American Democracy in 1933. Many famous artists, including screenwriter Fritz Lang, joined this league in an effort to counter the Nazi propaganda purported back in Europe. The start of the United States' involvement in the Second World War brought with it a drastic increase in the number of film studios supporting and contributing to propagandistic efforts, with themes of interest including enemy ideologies, the American way of life, and support on the home front.

Then, Kastner transitioned to discuss a number of specific examples of propagandist films, from *Trapped*, *Confessions of a Nazi Spy* (the first anti-Nazi film), and the classic *Casablanca*, to shorter films such as Disney's *Der Fuehrer's Face*.

To conclude, Kastner said that, in examining the role of Central Europeans in the propagandist efforts, it is first necessary to analyze the manners in which Hollywood propaganda could be classified. He then suggested that these types of films offered excellent opportunities for recent immigrants from Central Europe, who brought firsthand knowledge of the subject matter, had an interest in fighting the Nazis on the creative front, and could use their former European networks to their advantage. Many times, immigrant creative artists could construct much more convincing representations of their homes. This did not mean, however, that these representations were more accurate; contrarily, the plots employed remained largely fictional and far from reality. While Nazis may have been successful in killing the basis of Central Europe's film culture, those artists who pursued successful careers in Hollywood were still able to make contributions to the American industry in both cultural and creative senses. Questions asked following the lecture centered around the influences of such films on post-war cinematographic trends as well as the interconnectedness between Central Europeans in the Hollywood film scene.

September 27, 2016: Rapid Response – EU Lawsuit against Apple

IES cosponsored a roundtable discussion with the Institute for International Studies that provided both European and American perspectives on the EU's recent \$30 Billion lawsuit against Apple. The panel featured scholars from across the Berkeley campus, including Alan Auerbach, Robert D. Burch Professor of Economics and Law, Helena Malikova, IES' current EU fellow, Gabriel Zucman, Assistant Professor of Economics, Carl Shapiro, Transamerica Professor of Business Strategy at the Haas School of Business, and Joseph Farrell, former chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice.

To begin the discussion, which was moderated by Farrell, Malikova offered an introduction to state aid regulation, pointing out that it is forbidden for individual member states to provide multinational companies with discriminatorily lower tax rates. She further suggested that, as was the case with Apple in Ireland, American multinational companies operating in different jurisdictions tend to shift profit to a paper-only or non-operational branch in countries with minimal or no taxation. Then, Auerbach highlighted some general trends in profits, which exhibit a shift from the United States to low-tax countries. As he argued, such shifts pose a threat to the current taxation rule. To counter these threats, he proposed a change in the multinational tax calculation regime that would rely on sales apportionment or destination-based taxation rather than on residence. Zucman further examined problems with the current taxation rule for multinationals. Rules dictating that companies pay

taxes to countries where profits have been made, he stated, can result in artificial profits appearing in low-tax jurisdictions. Next, he argued that pricing that treats subsidiaries as separate entities are easy to manipulate through transfer pricing. Finally, he pointed out how bilateral agreements made only for taxation purposes encourage treaty shopping to generate stateless income. To conclude, Shapiro compared and contrasted the mentalities of American and European competition authorities, referencing major infringement cases in the EU against other large American multinational companies.

Following the individual presentations, the approximately 60 attendees asked a number of questions ranging from the difference in principles between EU and US competition law enforcement to potential challenges with the proposed multinational taxation regulation reform.



Panel on the EU Lawsuit against Apple



September 27, 2016: What Were They Fighting For? German Soldiers in World War

II

To inaugurate this fall's Center for German and European Studies (CGES) Lecture Series on September 27, IES welcomed Nicholas Stargardt, Professor of Modern European History at Oxford University. His book, entitled *The German War*, incorporates a number of primary sources, including diaries, in order to explore the various motives for fighting for Germany in the Second World War. Before discussing the violence of the war itself, Stargardt began by examining the role of the past in motivating Germans to fight. Through an examination of the repercussions of the First World War in the 1930s, he argued that the prospect of going to war a second time was seen as something terrible that should be avoided at all costs. With the invasion of Poland and its subsequent portrayal as a counterattack, however, the Second World War was presented as an inevitable means of national defense. Thus, there resulted widespread fear and internalized responsibility amongst families of the First World War's "front generation," as they did not want the outcome of this second war to echo that of the first. By using diaries, Stargardt hoped to provide a better understanding of how people understood their present options, how they reasoned it morally, and how such moralizations evolved as circumstances changed.

The next section of the talk focused on the violence directed towards Jews and the progression of knowledge of such horrors from mere rumor to something publicly

acknowledged. With bombings, particularly those in Hamburg, sweeping across Germany in the summer of 1943, conversations began to focus on how such attacks of terror had resulted from the treatment of the Jewish population. Over time, this perspective, along with other political and societal changes, led to an evolution of the discussion from one focused on a reversal of the Holocaust to one much more interested in addressing a problematic regime.

In the final section, Stargardt highlighted the ways in which people dealt with war in terms of personal relationships and love. To begin, he discussed the Wehrmacht Request Concert organized to fundraise for the winter relief efforts. The concert enabled people to request songs in honor of loved ones fighting on the front. Then, through his citation of letters written by three different couples, he illustrated a number of effects war had on relationships, most notably the reality that, while many soldiers might have been fighting to keep relationships alive, such goals could not always be realized. To conclude, he argued that the Wehrmacht retained the support of the German populace in such a way that motivated Germany to continue fighting until it was militarily defeated. Following his detailed presentation, audience members asked a number of questions, which led to a discussion that began with the current political situation in the United States and ended with a contemplation of the (de)moralizing capacity of human beings.

Nicholas Stargardt ([Link of Oxford](#)) and IES Associate Director Akasemi Newsome

October 3, 2016: Nordic Literature Evening

IES was delighted to host Josefine Klougart, the first Danish author to have two of her first three books nominated for the Nordic Council Literature Prize, on October 3. Klougart gave an inspiring talk on the freedom and boundlessness of writing. She explained that writing does not need to be consistent, efficient or formulaic. Instead, writing as a form of art and poetic language occurs when the human voice is pushed to its limits and cracks. This form of communication reveals human nature and raw emotion. According to Klougart, books and stories are an author's answers to questions that have not been claimed to have been asked. Whether they realize it or not, authors seek to answer fundamental questions of morality. She then offered some of her own questions that drive her writing: If we are going to die, what can we do? How do we handle the panic that comes from realizing death? In addition to describing the methods of and motivations for writing, Klougart elaborated on the value of books and reading. She claimed that literature transforms us and that reading a book attentively can change who we are by giving us new perspectives. Books are "memorials to literature" and have a "consciousness that can grasp everything in life." By reading books, we expand out own limited consciousness and learn humility. She considers reading radical activism and believes that literature can change the world.

After her lecture, Klougart took a few questions from the audience, some of which centered on how to measure the value of literature. She explained that such value cannot be measured on a quantitative scale; rather, it is subjective and personal and varies with every reading. Another attendee asked how the experience of reading her own book translated into English was. Klougart responded that the translation revealed to her details she hadn't realized existed in her book. These details were "hidden" in Danish but highlighted in English. She loved the experience of reading her own work in a new light and felt no frustration or anger.

Author Josefine Klougart and Sirpa Tuomainen, Executive Director of IES' Nordic Studies Program





October 4, 2016: Hitler's Compromises: Coercion and Consensus in Nazi Germany

On October 4, Nathan Stoltzhus, the Rintelis Professor of Holocaust Studies at Florida State University, gave a talk centering on the contents of his book, *Hitler's Compromises: Coercion and Consensus in Nazi Germany*. Stoltzhus, who specializes in both modern European history as well as political violence and civil resistance, discussed many little-known realities of Hitler's regime—namely the compromises he made in order to advance his authoritative goals and centralize power within the Reich. One particular example of Hitler's ability to compromise, or to orchestrate strategic surrenders of power, was manifested in a local religious conflict. Hitler, Stoltzhus explained, wanted to create a national church but was prevented from doing so by two bishops who were against the idea. The bishops, Wurm and Meiser, were persecuted by the Nazis in the area; however, because the two religious leaders were so popular in the community, they quickly became martyred by the increasingly outraged public. When Hitler heard of their malcontent and anger, he rehabilitated the bishops, who did not speak out against Hitler from that point forward. Essentially, Hitler used dissent from the masses to determine whether or not it would be socially and politically sound to move forward with any given action. In his fascinating lecture, Stoltzhus analyzed this incident along with other ways in which Hitler manipulated the public's perception of his political tactics during his regime.

IES Associate Director *Akasorn Newsome*, Prof. *Nathan Stoltzhus* (Florida State University), IES Senior Fellow *David Large*

October 11, 2016: Macau, the Last European Outpost in China

On October 11, Fernanda Gil Costa, Director of the Portuguese Studies Program at the University of Macau, provided an insightful overview to the historical and cultural significance of Macau as the last European outpost in China. For the Portuguese, it possessed religious potential for the Christian mission, thus resulting in its being known as the "City of the Holy Name of God" until the 19th century. After briefly recounting Macau's evolution from permanent Portuguese settlement to self-administered trade port mainly supported by the recently-legalized gambling industry, to official Portuguese colony, she delved into the different manifestations of inevitable cultural mixing between the Portuguese Christians and the native Chinese.

One phenomenon she paid close attention to was that of the Macanese, a population emerging from the intermarriage of European (specifically Portuguese) men and Asian (specifically Indian and South-east-Asian) women. This mixture formed a population that never considered itself fully Chinese or fully Portuguese and that, later, served as interpreters between the otherwise disparate, separated communities. Here, she transitioned to a discussion of the concretization of Macau's cultural memory, citing Aída Assmann's argument that the way people deal with the past is

mainly through the canon—or monuments and other heritage sites—and the archive—or testimonies. The canon, Costa explained, embodies the past in the present; the archive, on the other hand, comprises memories of the past that remain parts of the past. To illustrate this, Costa offered a number of photographic examples of churches, streets, and other monuments and architectural structures.

Ultimately, through her inclusion of religious images as well as examples of the architecture of the border zones, she demonstrated how, while there was no mixture of the Chinese and Portuguese populations, the urban landscape of Macau was not immune to cultural hybridity. This point was further emphasized in her conclusion, as she argued that such cultural monuments do not merely preserve the cultural past, but also become platforms on which the European and Asiatic presences most prominently emerge. Through ups and downs, this European outpost maintained a hold on certain Portuguese traditions that remain alive to this day.

Prof. Fernanda Gil Costa (Univ. of Macau)





October 12, 2016: Regional Development in the European Union

On October 12, IES welcomed Lena J. Tsipouri, Professor of Economics at the University of Athens, to Moses Hall for a talk on regional development in the European Union. She first defined the term “regional development aid” in the European context, emphasizing that it is a hybrid of what is usually viewed in the United States as two separate concepts: regional development, which occurs within a given country through the transfer of resources, and development aid, which specifically involves the transfer of resources between countries.

European strategy, she explained, aims at fostering smart, sustainable, and inclusive development that expands to encompass the peripheral regions of Southern and Eastern Europe. Next, she provided some background to the history of this development. The main lesson she identified in this historical overview was that success is possible for all, including those countries which lie in the periphery. Ireland is a spectacular case of this, as it is a peripheral country that climbed from having the worst to having the second-best GDP per capita in the EU. Finally, she discussed the changes that occurred between 2003 and 2014, which were defined by simultaneous shifts from EU control to the subsidiarity principle as well as from individual measures to strategic programming.

Prof. Lena Tsipouri (Univ. of Athens) and IES Associate Director Akasemi Newsome

October 20: The Absent Presence of Race in Postwar Germany

On October 20, IES was pleased to have Prof. Rita Chin of the University of Michigan present on the historical, political, and cultural contexts surrounding the reason why the term *Rasse*, or race, has been so controversial in German political discourse, unlike in the United States where it is still frequently used. Chin divided her lecture, which was attended by twenty-one people, into three parts: 1. The historical context that rendered guest workers or immigrants “invisible” in Germany society; 2. Psychic patterns in public pronouncements; and 3. Cognitive limits of race as category in public discourse.

Chin began by discussing a quote from Chancellor Angela Merkel, who declared in October 2010 that “multiculturalism had completely failed in Germany.” It was this statement that prompted Chin to contemplate the task of approaching racism, which according to her present in reality yet absent from sources and public discourse because Germans tend to shy away from using the term *Rasse*. According to Chin, the conspicuous lack of discussion on the topic of race in Germany constitutes a particular epistemological obstacle. While she admitted that there is a lot of “slippage” with the term *Rasse* due to the manifold negative or eugenic connotations involved with its use during the Nazi regime, she suggested that Germany might try to re-appropriate the term *Rasse* and invest it with critical possibilities so that public discussion on racism and immigration might in the future be more productive and beneficial.



Rita Chin (Univ. of Michigan) and IES Associate Director Akasemi Newsome



October 21-22: Comparing Social Solidarity in Europe and the United States

The DAAD-Science Po/Paris-Berkeley Conference on Social Solidarity, a two-day conference held from October 21-22, featured presentations by fifteen professors and PhD-students from Europe and UC Berkeley. The conference organizer was Jonah Levy, professor at Berkeley's Political Science Department.

Berkeley faculty members in attendance represented departments such as Sociology and City and Regional Planning, while visitors from Europe offered perspectives on identity politics, global and metropolitan studies, urban infrastructure policy, and political economy. Presentations overlapped in themes ranging from social solidarity in occupational health policies to urban displacement, amenity gentrification, and regional sustainability planning. Time for discussion was allocated after each presentation, with comments and questions moderated by Alison Post of Berkeley's Political Science Department. The conference fostered productive discussion among a group of young scholars who were able to share their respective expertise to brainstorm solutions to contemporary issues regarding social solidarity in Europe and the United States.

Prof. Jonah Levy (Dept. of Political Science)

Fall Newsletter 2016 INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES

October 23, 2016: The Foundation of Dutch Studies and Belgian Studies in the Anglophone World

A's part of its BENELUX Studies Program, IES was pleased to welcome Ulrich Tiedau, Chair of the Dutch Studies Program at University College London, to Moses Hall on October 23. His lecture provided a detailed overview to the institutionalization process of the field of Dutch Studies in Britain during the interwar period. More specifically, he focused on the roles of Pieter Geyl (Dutch Studies) and Emile Cammaerts (Belgian Studies) in this process, highlighting the tense relationship that existed between the two on both political and scholarly levels. Geyl, most notably, took special interest in nationalist movements such as the Easter Rising in Ireland; the Irish question resolutely played a major role in his consideration of the Flemish question in Belgium. Cammaerts was known for his contributions to Belgian war poetry as well as to pro-Belgium propagandistic efforts. During World War I, "Brave Little Belgium," whose brief defensive efforts against the German invaders made significant contributions to the war's outcome, was celebrated in Britain, with publications such as *King Albert's Book* paying tribute to the nation and forming its positive reputation amongst the British populace. This positive public perception became increasingly important in the academic initiatives to promote study of the Low Countries.

Following the war, however, the Netherlands' supported support of Germany in the midst of its neutral status prompted widespread negativity in public perception of the country in the Anglophone world. In an effort to counter the effects such negativity could potentially have on Dutch businesses in Britain, the University of London sought to found a Dutch Studies program, of which Geyl served as the first chair. His pro-Flemish and controversially anti-Belgium discourse, however, greatly upset many in pro-Belgium Britain, ultimately resulting in efforts to form a department solely dedicated to Belgian Studies on the part of university figures as well as the Anglo-Belgian Union, a high-profile organization born out of World War I in an effort to continue to foster brotherhood between Britain and Belgium. After overcoming many obstacles, the program, with Cammaerts at the helm, was eventually formed and housed in the London School of Economics. Tiedau ended by emphasizing that, while both chairs had notable academic achievements, it is important to note that neither chair was able to fully part with the propagandistic roots of their respective fields. As such, the long and tumultuous road followed to build these programs in the Anglophone world is one that speaks strongly to the influence of public perception in academic and political developments.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Ulrich Tiedau (UCL) and Emile van der Hoeven (Dutch Studies, UC Berkeley)





October 24-25, 2016: Italian Film in the 1960's

A s part of IES' Program for the Study of Italy, a two-day event featuring a combination of screenings and roundtable discussions related to the Black Panthers, Pop Art, and the turbulence of 1960s California, was held from October 24-25. The event was co-sponsored by the Istituto Italiano di Cultura of San Francisco, the Italian Society at Berkeley, the Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities, and the Archivio Audiovisivo del Movimento Operario e Democratico. Paolo Barlera, Director of the Istituto Italiano di Cultura, introduced both events.

To anchor the discussion, the event centered on the documentarist of Italian filmmaker Antonello Branca, who arrived in the United States in 1966 and filmed most of his documentary work in America. The first film, *Seize the Time* (1970), featured Branca's embedded footage of the Black Panthers and included shots of the Berkeley campus to bring together drama, fiction, and documentary. Then came a screening of *What's happening?* (1967), a film presenting the Beat and Pop Art Generation as a portrait of America seen through the eyes of artists and intellectuals who were about to revolutionize the international artistic panorama. Allen Ginsberg, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, Gregory Corso, and others were featured in Bran-

ca's work.

Day two of the event began with a screening of *Dissent* (1968), a documentary capturing the hot climate of social unrest that beset the whole of American society in the 1960s, including the campusinos protest, the confrontation of Berkeley and La Jolla students by police, the revolt of the inner city ghettos, the defiance of the Vietnam War draft, and Robert Kennedy's last public speech. After the screening, the approximately 70 attendees were invited to ask questions to a panel moderated by Mia Fuller, Chair of the Program for the Study of Italy, and consisting of Donatella Barazzetti, Branca's partner, and Jeffrey Blankfort, photographer and close friend of Branca. Both panelists offered heartfelt reflections on the context of Branca's works and paralleled 1960's California social justice movements to those of today. Kathleen Cleaver, who was featured in Branca's documentary work on the Black Panthers, was also present. The event concluded with a reception and background screening of Branca's California materials: unedited interviews of Henry Miller, Herbert Marcuse, Raymond Hewitt, and more, along with unedited speeches by James Baldwin, Jerry Rubin, and Robert Kennedy.

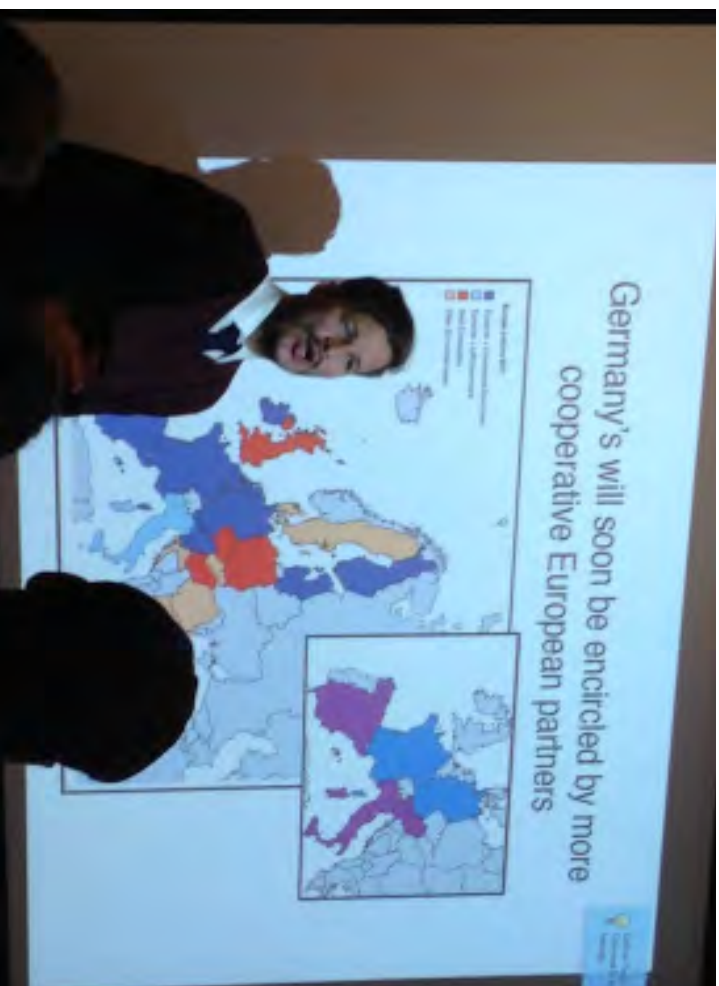
Mia Fuller, Chair of the IES Program for the Study of Italy, and the other organizers of the event on the Italian filmmaker Antonello Branca

October 25, 2016: Developing EU-Focused Activities at Community Colleges

Thomas Kies, Chair of Social Sciences and Instructor of Anthropology at Berkeley City College, gave a presentation at IES detailing his experiences touring the European Parliament in Brussels, where he learned how to develop EU-focused activities within his anthropology classroom. His talk started with an outlining of his goals for his time overseas, which included a desire to gain insight into both the inner-workings of the European Parliament as well as into the complexity of issues surrounding migration in the EU. One of the more notable aspects of his trip was that it took place during the Brexit referendum, which, he noted, offered a unique perspective on how the individual branches of the Parliament and Union as a whole function in such scenarios. He also had the unique opportunity to visit immigrant communities across Brussels, describing the experience as one that offered a humanized perspective on policy discussions. He visited the European Network Against Racism, which provided a firsthand look at the tackling of xenophobia across member states. In conclusion, Kies noted the different applications his time in Brussels will have in his various anthropology courses, thus enabling him to share the same perspective he obtained abroad with his students back in Berkeley.



Kies in Brussels (Photo By Maria Kies)



October 28, 2016: The Current State of the German Economy

With the support of the American Council on Germany, IES welcomed Timo Lochocki, Transatlantic Fellow with the German Marshall Fund, on October 28. In his lecture, Lochocki shed light on Germany's economic involvement within Europe and its response to the refugee crisis. In the upcoming years, Lochocki believes Germany will regain center stage in Europe and look to form alliances with more liberal-minded nations. He identified Germany's hesitation to lead globally as a byproduct of its self-reliant economy, disappointment with key alliances, and exposure to nationalist discourse. As Lochocki observed, Germany has a limited labor supply and a population that is expected to decrease from 87 million to 75 million in the next 30 years. With the median age of German residents currently sitting at 46 years old, the reserve army of labor to which Germany has become accustomed has begun to dwindle away. In short, the majority of those expected to work (which he classified as those aged 19-65) will be working within the next one or two years.

Furthermore, Germany's dependence on imports and exports doubled within the last year, signifying how reliable trading partners are vital to the country's economic success and global influence. Some speculate that Germany's open borders and allowance of immigration stem from a need for imported skilled labor. Lochocki challenged this claim, however, and pointed out that the popularization of anti-immigration rhetoric in Germany hints at underlying sentiments against such trends. To conclude, Lochocki offered insight into the upcoming German elections, predicting that Germany will be left with a stable, pro-European government that will actively combat the rhetoric of the far-right opposition.

Timo Lochocki (Transatlantic Fellow, German Marshall Fund)

October 31, 2016: Northern Ireland's Minister of Finance on Brexit

In cooperation with the UC Berkeley Celtic Studies Program, the UC Berkeley Center for Executive Education and the Consulate General of Ireland, San Francisco, IES was honored to welcome Máirtín Ó Muilleoir, the Minister of Finance of the Northern Ireland Assembly, to the Berkeley campus.

To begin his talk, Ó Muilleoir described his entry into the political realm through his election as a council member of Belfast in 1981 during the tumult of Northern Ireland's hunger strikes. Belfast, now a vibrant capital, faces a serious threat to its future as a flourishing and progressive city—Brexit. Following the United Kingdom's referendum to leave the European Union, Northern Ireland, 56% of whose population opposed such a secession, will resultantly be subjected to a shift that will harm its economy, which has already experienced a slow rate of growth (a 1% increase in comparison to the Republic of Ireland's 4% increase). Ó Muilleoir ultimately appealed to Irish Americans, calling for their support of Northern Ireland's display of democracy through pressuring the British Parliament to honor the Northern Irish majority vote; through such forms of advocacy, he argued, Northern Ireland's voice will ultimately be heard. Following the talk, the impassioned discussion that took place between the fifty invited attendees and Ó Muilleoir highlighted the complex of concerns surrounding the outcome of Brexit, in particular with regards to the relations between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.



Eve Sweester (Chair Celtic Studies), Eric Falci (Chair Irish Studies), Minister Máirtín Ó Muilleoir and IES Director Jerroen Dawulf



November 3, 2016: Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Lecture – Music and Work

November 3 marked the day of the highly anticipated Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Annual Lecture, an event held to honor the life and work of IES' beloved former director, Gerald D. Feldman. This year, IES had the privilege of hosting Celia Applegate, the William R. Kenan, Jr. Chair of History at Vanderbilt University, at the Bancroft Hotel, where she gave a talk on music's vital role in shaping the German nation.

Specifically, she discussed how the history of music and the history of work are intertwined, revealing the affinities between "homo faber" (working man) and "homo ludens" (playing man). Applegate focused her lecture on Germany in the half-century before the Great War, a period in which the precise relationship between music and work interested a myriad of composers, scholars, musicians, and workers. One such example can be found in Richard Wagner's music drama Siegfried, wherein Siegfried forges a sword to the rhythm of the score, a clip of which Applegate showed to demonstrate music as intrinsic to working and living in the world. Later, music developed a more "sacred" or "transcendent" connotation—as opposed to being associated with labor or play—with the advent of the Romantics and their preoccupation with emotional fulfillment and spiritual transcendence.

Applegate also spoke about the work of German economist Karl Bücher, whose book *Arbeit und Rhythmus* was critical to the study of labor, music and the human body, and their relation to economic life. Following the talk came a reception for the 120 guests, complete with hors d'oeuvres and music provided by the student cello group "Celli"—a fitting and beautiful conclusion to a stimulating lecture.

November 8, 2016: Identity in the Current Debate Confronting Catalonia and Spain

In cooperation with the Institut Ramon Llull and UC Berkeley's Department of Spanish & Portuguese, IES welcomed Salvador Cardús i Ros, Ginèbre Serra Visiting Professor in Catalan Studies at Stanford University and Professor of Sociology at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, for a lecture on the current sociopolitical debates confronting Catalonia and Spain. The talk centered itself around the question of whether or not such debates involve a conflict of identities and, if so, whether they warrant a reconsideration of how the concept of "identity" should be understood. To begin, Cardús outlined the major factors that have contributed to the tense relations between Catalonia and the rest of Spain. Among these triggers are the restoration of Catalanian democracy in 1980, the failure to reform the Catalan Statute of Authority in 2006, and the unfair economic relationship Catalonia continues to have with the Spanish government. These, along with other factors, have resulted in dissatisfaction and, subsequently, an increase in the number of people identifying themselves solely as Catalan and not Spanish. Demonstrating the widespread success of calls for mobilization across Catalonia, he then highlighted some of the specific societal responses to the heightened tension, referencing the role of public demonstrations as well as unofficial votes and elections in campaigning for independence.

In the final portion of his talk, Cardús defined the independence movement as "non-identitarian," proposing that it has achieved support of over half of the Catalan population because of its refusal to associate identity with ethnicity. Due to the large immigrant and foreign presence in the region, he argued, any essentialist demands would have failed. He identifies the Catalan language as a tool of recognition and cohesion that has only served to further unify the Catalan people and promote the cause. To conclude, he argued that identity in the context of Catalonia is not something formed through content but, rather, serves as a container that evolves to better fit the demands of the times. The talk was followed by a lengthy discussion, during which the thirty attendees attempted to compare the outcomes of the recent Brexit referendum with the potential results of the Catalanian vote for independence as well as probed questions surrounding individual parties' stances on the issue.

Salvador Cardús i Ros (University Autònoma de Barcelona) with UC Berkeley's Catalan lecturer Ana-Belén Redondo-Campillo





November 10, 2016: Economic Crisis Response in the Nordic and Baltic Countries

In cooperation with the UC Berkeley Clausen Center for International Business and Policy, Professor Hilmar Þór Hilmarsson, a visiting scholar from the University of Akureyri School of Business and Science, Iceland, gave a talk on November 10 entitled "Do As We Say and Not As We Do: Crisis Response and Post-Crisis Results in the Nordic and Baltic Countries." Hilmarsson discussed the European integration of the Nordic-Baltic region, consisting of Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Iceland on the Nordic side and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the Baltic end.

He presented an overview to economic development in the Nordic and Baltic countries from 2005 to 2015, i.e. pre-crisis developments, crisis effects and post crisis results. He explained that the Baltic states were hit very hard by the 2008/9 economic and financial crisis and that the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden, which owns most of the Baltic banking systems, insisted along with the EU on a fixed exchange rate policy within the Baltic States and, for example, rejected an IMF proposal of a sharp devaluation in Latvia. Latvia, consequently, implemented difficult austerity programs. Hilmarsson showed that this approach was very different to the crisis response of Sweden itself in the 1990s, where its currency depreciated sharply during that banking crisis, which was followed by a strong export lead

growth. Sweden thus insisted on fixed exchange rate policies in the Baltics in 2008, a policy that it did not follow itself in the 1990s. According to Hilmarsson, this was mainly to rescue Swedish banks and protect banks in the Euro zone, which feels like a "do as we say and not as we do" message to the Baltics. Hilmarsson also discussed the high unemployment in the region and the problematic consequences that have caused the younger population to emigrate from the Baltic countries.

Finally, Hilmarsson suggested the need for the Baltics to become more competitive. This would involve investment in vocational and higher education, science, research, and infrastructure. He argued that broader taxation is also needed, including a progressive tax rate to scale up income tax across the board and higher tax on capital and land. He additionally believes that the Baltics need to strengthen their welfare systems gradually and invest more in their healthcare systems. The post-talk questions from the 19 listeners in the IES seminar room also touched upon Baltic concerns of border security following the US presidential election and questions regarding US commitment to NATO.

IES Director Jerome Dewulf, Hilmar Hilmarsson (Univ. of Akureyri) and Maria Carkovic (UC Berkeley Clausen Center)

November 14, 2016: European Perspectives on Representative Bureaucracy

On November 14, Eckhard Schroeter, Professor of Public Administration at the Zeppelin University in Germany, came to IES to speak on European perspectives towards representative bureaucracy. More specifically, Schroeter explained how the large influx of immigrants—over 1.3 million in less than two years—has resulted in a demographically disproportionate relationship between Germany's political representatives and the general population. The resulting socio-demographic changes to the population have both led to the assignment of greater importance to issues surrounding identity politics as well as served as a catalyst for what Schroeter calls a "greater assertiveness of migrant groups in the political process."

Since this realization, greater efforts have been made in Germany to focus on ethnic minorities being represented within the bureaucracy's officials. Although this has made positive changes in equitable representation, Schroeter believes that categories such as gender, age and disabilities still need to be accounted for in order for the country's political system to more accurately represent its people.

As Schroeter pointed out, 26 out of the 28 countries in the EU had plans for promoting inclusion, but only four of them accounted for ethnic minorities. One way in which this problem has been addressed is through the anti-discrimination laws of 2006, which led to a proactive recruitment of minorities. In Berlin, for example, the ethnic minorities hired in the police force increased from 1% to 25% in the years between 2003 and 2013. These hiring figures, he said, more accurately represent the city's 25% Turkish background. Anti-discrimination laws and other similar implementations have also prompted increased data collection for the demographics of communities across the European Union. One of the figures showed that the United Kingdom's population was composed of 30% immigrants, yet only 8% of the members of public sector represented these varied ethnicities. According to Schroeter, such statistics are positive because they will raise awareness of inclusivity as a salient issue in European countries.



IES affiliated faculty member Chris Ansell (Political Science) and Eckhard Schroeter (Zeppelin University)



November 15, 2016: Europe and the Pax Americana

On November 15, Jan Teichau, Director of the Richard C. Holbrooke Forum at the American Academy in Berlin, delivered a lecture to an audience of fifteen on the Pax Americana and Europe. Focusing less on the theoretical manifestations of this relationship, Teichau began by defining Europe through its three primary structural elements: its historical instability, its artificial stability achieved during the 1940s through the United States' presence on the continent, and its status as the easternmost extension of the Pax Americana in the Western world. With this context established, he then delved into a discussion of the various long-term trends that have played out in the European political market.

The first trend he identified was that of internal pressures on the stability fostered post-World War II. Examples of different manifestations of this internal tension include the placement of the middle class under systematic economic pressure, the sophisticated failure of the state to solve grandiose problems, and the complex network of issues surrounding European identity politics and integration. Following this overview to internal pressures, Teichau identified the various external pressures also at play, including those related to Russia, Turkey, the Balkans, and the refugees from the Middle East and Africa. As a whole, he argued that these external pressures illustrate the effects of Europe's limited influence and strategic presence in the regions that constitute its immediate neighborhood. A

third trend he identified was the relatively systematic and discrete investment of China into the European economy. Uncoordinated with Brussels, China has tried to create constituency in Europe in order to gain leverage over the governments of individual EU member states, pointing to the country's larger geopolitical goals to connect with the major economic powers of the world. The fourth and final trend discussed was that of the systematic reduction of the American footprint in Europe, which Teichau identified as an underlying cause of the three other major trends. While he does not foresee a complete abandonment of Europe on the part of the United States, he does question whether or not it will remain present enough to continue its service as the stabilizing power that has become so crucial to Europe's development. Furthermore, in light of Trump's recent election as the new president of the United States, he argued that Europe must realize that it does in fact have to pull its weight in maintaining ties with the United States if it wants the current relationship to survive.

To conclude, Teichau argued that the domestic debates in Europe, especially those surrounding the stabilization of the Euro as well as the German defense commitment, are really debates about the hefty costs of keeping the continent stable. It is, for him, a strategic tragedy that the European people find the costs of maintaining stability unmanageable, for stability is a permanent investment that is well worth the cost.

November 16, 2016: Confronting the Nazi Past in Art

On November 16, Pamela Potter, Professor of German and Music at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Director of the DAAD Center for German and European Studies, gave a lecture to an audience of sixteen centered on the contents of her recent book, *Art of Suppression: Confronting the Nazi Past in the Visual and Performing Arts*. Potter engaged with the history of various art forms, offering evidence for how the post-war period marked a time of vibrant artistic expression that served as key in rebuilding the nation. On the one hand, art proved useful in the Allies' denazification efforts, allowing them to convince people to accept food rations and, with them, denazification processes. Potter also, however, delved into the complex process of judging the quality of art and the ideology of artists who may have benefited from a career led under the Nazi regime. Along these lines, she pointed to the difficulties in pinpointing whether or not some artists were Nazis and whether or not specific artistic works reflected Nazi ideology. She then cited three different examples of artists affected by these difficulties: Gustav Grundgens, Wilhelm Furtwängler and Paul Hindemith. Ultimately, Potter offered a fascinating perspective on the complicated relationship between artistic expression and Germany's recovery as a nation following the horrors of the Second World War.



Left: Pamela Potter (University of Wisconsin-Madison); Top: Rudolf Belling, *Triad* (center); *Degenerate Art Exhibition, 1938*; Bottom: Rudolf Belling, *Max Schemling, Great German Art Exhibition, 1938*



November 16, 2016: Rapid Response—US Presidential Elections and the EU-US Relations

On November 16, Jason Wittenberg, Associate Professor of Political Science at UC Berkeley, gave an insightful lecture hosted by IES on the European perspective on the recent outcome of the presidential election in the United States. Wittenberg detailed a variety of European opinions towards the American President-elect, Donald Trump. Similar to Americans, many Europeans are shocked by the results, expressing concerns about the rise of right-wing radicalism and populist ideologies. Many anti-establishment, right-wing groups in countries across Europe, however, have been inspired by Trump's election and hope that similar changes in power will occur in their own countries. According to Wittenberg, this trend has largely resulted from anti-immigration sentiments that have swept across both Europe and the United States due to recent refugee and immigrant crises. Tying these sentiments to Brexit, he also drew parallels between the American election and the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union. Ultimately, Trump's election has instilled an air of uncertainty in both the United States and Europe, with people unsure of what the future holds for international trade, war, nuclear weapons, immigration policy, and various social issues.

After the lecture, Wittenberg engaged in discussion with the twenty-five inquisitive people in attendance. One prominent question that emerged pertained to what the left wing can do to shift power back in their direction or, at the very least, to curtail the recent shift towards the radical right. In response, Wittenberg expressed his belief that, in order to regain lost support, left-wing policymakers should express more understanding for growing concerns about immigrants. It is also imperative, he emphasized, that they do not assume every right-wing supporter holds deeply racist or nativist views; instead, they must remember that such supporters might merely be concerned citizens looking for alternatives to current policy approaches to serious issues.

November 17, 2016: Euro-Atlantic Populisms and the Crisis of Democracy

Cosponsored by the UC Berkeley Center for Executive Education and the Eric M. Warburg Chapter of the American Council on Germany, IES, along with an enthusiastic audience of thirty, welcomed Professor Michael Hüther, Director at the Cologne Institute for Economic Research and current visiting professor at Stanford University. Speaking from his perspective as an economist and historian, he addressed his views on several contemporary issues and provided insight into the balance between liberty and security in a globalized world. Hüther highlighted many of the risks facing the EU, which include the debt crisis, the unsure future of the Eurozone, the uncontrolled influx of refugees, the political dissonance between member states, terrorism, fiscal fragmentation, and Brexit. Through a mixture of historical inspection and empirical analysis, Hüther explored the economic consequences of the Euro, the regional imbalances found across member states, and the current vulnerability of the EU. He portrayed Brexit as a problem of the elite, implying that its ultimate outcome would rely on the respective standpoints of the UK and the EU during negotiations. In conclusion, Hüther argued that the varied concerns surrounding the future of the EU must be tackled with crisis management strategies, a promotion of integration, and a focus on the Europeanization of national policy as opposed to the renationalization of European policy.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Michael Hüther (Cologne Inst. for Economic Research) and Johannes Biemann (Director San Francisco Warburg Chapter of the ACG)





November 17, 2016: Minority Cultures and Diversity in the Nordic Countries

A s part of its Nordic Studies Program, IES hosted a lecture on minority cultures and diversity in the Nordic Countries, featuring distinguished speakers Maths Reinhold Bertell, Professor of Religion in the Department of Humanities at Mid-Sweden University, and Galit Hasan-Rakén, Max and Margarethe Grunwald Professor Emerita of Folklore and Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Bertell took the floor first, offering an overview to the folkloric traditions of the Saami in Sweden. Focusing more specifically on the manifestation of the relationship between man and nature in Saami myth, particularly as occurs through the symbol of the bear, he described the important role folkloric tradition plays in constructing Saami identity through its assignment of hereditary importance to common rituals and objects. In today's society, he observed, myth raises awareness of the roots of Saami identity, inspiring the current generation to infuse elements of its cultural past into its present, everyday way of life.

After a brief comparison of the Saami (an indigenous, nomadic people) with the Jews (migrants who tended to settle in urban areas),

Hasan-Rakén spoke about the minority position of Jews in Finland, using her own experience growing up in Helsinki as an example for analysis. Centering on the contributions of jokes, anecdotes, and proverbs to the creation of a cultural imaginary that expanded beyond the Baltic Sea, she emphasized that such productions embody a collective memory, inevitably influencing the formation of individual identities as well. With both speakers' presentations catalyzing an enthusiastic discussion amongst the fifteen attendees present, the event offered an excellent opportunity for contemplation of how the appeals of folklore point to the deeply-rooted realities of the cultures of which they are a part.

November 17, 2016: The European Court of Justice as the Catalyst for a Closer Union?

IES affiliated professor Vinod Aggarwal hosted a presentation attended by ten faculty, students, and community members on the role of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in European integration. The lecture featured two distinguished guest speakers: Yaniss Aliche and Wim Vandenberghre, counsel and partner respectively of the EU law firm of Sheppard Mullin in Brussels.

Given the need to reassess the EU in this challenging time, Aliche began with an overview of the long-term challenges the EU currently faces. Politically, two major issues are the tendency of member states to prioritize national interests over communal ones as well as the problem of missing leadership amid various challenges, including the Syrian refugee crisis and institutional expansion within the EU. Economically, the Greek debt crisis continues to haunt its economy, while the other southern European countries have consistently faced high labor costs that have led to little economic refiation. Additionally, the EU has missed the “fourth industrial revolution,” a trend marked through a shortage of innovation and new companies.

Vandenberghre then discussed the role of ECJ. To start, he clarified that the responsibility of ECJ is to ensure that communal EU law is interpreted and applied the same way in every EU country. The judicial activism of ECJ is shown by two mechanisms: the supremacy of EU law over national law in areas of overlap, and the ‘trickling down’ of EU law to national law, whereby national firms can appeal to ECJ for interpretation of EU law. An example he used was the *Pringle v. Ireland* case, in which ECJ took a broader interpretation of European solidarity, deviating from the idea that bailouts are incompatible with EU law and arguing that the EU as a whole ought to be taken care of. Through this example, Vandenberghre illustrated that ECJ, while remaining faithful to the EU’s founding values, also allows room for adaptations to societal change.

IES Affiliated Scholar Vinod Aggarwal (Political Science), Yaniss Aliche and Wim Vandenberghre (Sheppard Mullin)





November 18, 2016: The Rise of Populism in Europe and the United States

IES welcomed Paul Nolte, Professor at the Freie Universität Berlin and current Visiting Professor at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, for a lecture on the new wave of populism that is currently sweeping Europe and the United States, focusing specifically on the challenges posed to liberal democracy. Nolte stated that he sought to understand this phenomenon within a broader historical perspective, paying particular attention to moments in the '60s and '70s, which were marked by a culture of anti-elitism as well as significant shifts in political parties. One of his aims, he explained, was to identify the followers and voters of populist parties and seek to understand the social origins of populism as a cultural backlash against liberalization in an age of globalization.

Nolte divided the talk into five components to address these issues: 1. anti-elitism, 2. political culture and party system, 3. socio-economic change, 4. cultural change, and 5. concluding remarks on populism in an age of ambiguity. In this intriguing lecture, Nolte discussed our modern definition of democracy, calling into question the notion that it is purely about participation and majority votes. Ultimately, he suggested that the recent rise in populism arose from anxieties over the increase of globalization, the disappearance of both concrete and symbolic boundaries, and the subsequent lack of control that people feel in this "age of paradox and fuzzy realities." The lecture ended with a lively discussion among the twenty people in the audience on parallels between populism in the US and Europe.

November 30, 2016: Undergraduate Student Conference in European Studies

The European Union Student Ambassador (EUSA) group, an official UC Berkeley student organization supported by IES and the European Commission, hosted its second Undergraduate Conference in European Studies on November 30. During the conference, participants presented research proposals answering the question of whether or not a collective European cultural or political identity exists. These proposals were then judged by a panel of faculty and diplomats. This semester, the team of judges was composed of Maria Ripoll, Higher Education Officer at the French Consulate; Helena Malkova, IES' current EU fellow who works in the EU Directorate General for Competition; IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Spanish Studies Program Chair Emilie Bergmann, and IES visiting scholar Max Baumgart (Univ. of Cologne). Four UC Berkeley undergraduate students, Nitysha Baronia, Kevin Mahoney, Ziang Zhou, and Yinan Zhang, along with one Berkeley City College student, Diego Parada, were finalists and presented different perspectives on the question. Ultimately, Baronia, whose paper focused on the growth of rightwing populism in Europe, was declared the winner. Overall, the event offered a stimulating opportunity for the approximately fifty undergraduates, faculty, and community members in attendance to consider the ever-so-prevalent issues surrounding the formation of a European identity.

Undergraduate conference in European Studies, with the members of the jury and presenters Nitysha Baronia, Kevin Mahoney, Diego Parada, Ziang Zhou, and Yinan Zhang





December 1, 2016: The Perception by Nazi Germany of Racial Violence in the US

To conclude its German History Lecture Series for the fall semester, the Center for German and European Studies (CGES) at IES welcomed Jonathan Wiesen, Chair of the Department of History at Southern Illinois University. His talk, which centered around perceptions of lynching, covered the role of racial violence in the United States in the development of the Nazi imaginary. Specifically, he considered the question of how Americans' treatment of minorities carried over into the German context.

Lynching in particular, which first appeared in Nazi propaganda and writings in the 1930s, pushed the party to puzzle through its own project of racial engineering, leading to their identifying and learning from the successes and failures of the American example. As a party that promoted street justice as a valid extension of courtroom justice, the Nazis did not fully disapprove of the practice of lynching; however, they did have some accompanying reservations. On the one hand, they admired the way in which Americans both employed restrictions against racial intermarriages as well as implemented deportation as means of addressing their "problematic" minority populations.

On the other hand, however, they saw many problems with the American system. Wanting to stabilize racial order in the German nation, Nazis were unnerved by the fact that white people carrying out such acts of violence in the States did so in a chaotic manner. While the methodology behind lynching in the United States could, in the Nazis' opinion, be applied in their local

context, there were some major differences between its application in the two nations. For example, Hitler wanted to establish segregation law on a national, not state or municipal, level, something the Americans had not managed to accomplish. Hitler also argued that, because German Jews were not as disadvantaged socially as the African Americans were, segregation alone would not prove productive. Propaganda served as the primary means of addressing this, with Jews being portrayed as the major contributors to the moral and physical degeneracy of the German population.

In conclusion, Wiesen argued that the Nazis' views of lynching and anti-black racism in the US were confused and incoherent. While the "Negro problem" in Germany by no means mirrored the "Jewish problem," the Nazis were able to exploit attitudes towards African Americans in their efforts to maximize on the lessons lynching had to offer. In conjunction with Wiesen's sharing of some of the propagandistic images discussed, the fifteen in attendance came away with a much more enlightened understanding of the interrelatedness of American and German racial violence.

Prof. Jonathan Wiesen (Southern Illinois University)

December 6, 2016: DAAD Graduate Student Workshop on Modern German Histories

On December 6, Der Kreis, a graduate student working group sponsored by IES via its DAAD grant, organized a workshop on "Modern German Histories" held in the conference room of the UC Berkeley Social Science Matrix. Consisting in three panels, the workshop allowed six graduate students from Stanford and UC Berkeley to discuss their work on a wide range of topics. These panels were moderated by Professors Tara Zahra (University of Chicago), Edith Sheffer (Stanford University), and Stefan-Ludwig Hoffmann (UC Berkeley).

Ian Beacock (Stanford University) began with his paper entitled "On Emotions & Political Violence: The Killing of Walther Rathenau." Through an engagement with parliamentary transcripts, cabinet documents, newspapers, and magazines, Beacock sought to highlight a commonly overlooked debate surrounding political emotions that emerged following the 1922 murder of Walther Rathenau, Germany's Jewish foreign minister during the time. Then, Maëlla Dubois (UC Berkeley) presented her paper "The Man Builds the House, and the Woman Keeps It: Feminine Probity, Practicality, and Patriotism in the Diaries of Women Travelers and Settlers in East Africa, 1860s-1920s," in which she illuminated the role of motherhood during Germany's imperial period.

Sheer Ganor (UC Berkeley) also presented a paper entitled "Forbidden Words, Banned Voices:

Jewish Refugees at the Service of BBC Propaganda to Wartime Germany," which explored the paradoxical importance of Jewish refugees' positions within the BBC's German Service in England. Later, Benjamin Hein (Stanford University) spoke on "Migration Backed Securities: Emigrants Underwrite the New Transatlantic Economy, 1860-1873," throughout which he examined the emigrant-cotton exchange between the American South and Europe and how such transatlantic trade stimulated the growth of Imperial Germany's economy.

Next, Elena Kempf (UC Berkeley) engaged with the legal imaginations of Henry Durant and Johann-Caspar Bluntschli in her paper, "War, Law, and Time: Codifying International Humanitarian Law in Late Nineteenth Century France and Germany." Finally, Julia Wambach (UC Berkeley) highlighted the influence of the German occupation of France on the French attitudes towards their own occupation of Germany following the Second World War in her paper, "In search of the German resistance: experiences, expectations, and the French occupation of Germany 1945-1955."

In all, the fifteen participants in the day's proceedings benefited greatly from the opportunity receive constructive feedback on their work as well as to engage in the lively discussions that ensued following these presentations of forthcoming scholarship.

Participants at the IES-Der Kreis graduate student workshop



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December 12-13, 2016: Workshop on US-EU Relations in Times of Uncertainty

From December 12-13, IES hosted a workshop entitled "US-EU Relations in Times of Uncertainty: Crises and Transatlantic Relations," which featured guest editors Marianne Riddervold (University of Oslo, Norway) and Akasemi Newsome (University of California, Berkeley), who attempted to account for how transatlantic relations have been impacted by the crises currently faced by the EU. Central to each participating paper's examination of these relations were questions pertaining to whether the EU states have become more unified or fragmented in their position on the US, as well as the extent to which US and EU relations have strengthened or weakened in different areas.

The topics and perspectives presented over the two-day period proved vast and intriguing. Beverly Crawford (Berkeley) spoke on "Moral Leadership or Moral Hazard? Germany's Response to the Refugee Crisis and its Impact on European Solidarity and Transatlantic Relations," which centered on the rise of Anti-Americanism in Germany and whether or not European and transatlantic solidarity should be the goal when it involves the sacrifice of the universal human rights on which the EU was built. Jolyon Howorth (Yale University) presented on European common security and defense policy, the desire for autonomy, and the necessity to re-think the relations between the EU and NATO in his paper "European Security, Autonomy and NATO: Grasping the Nettle of Alliance EU-isation." In "Supranational Governance, Transatlantic Relations, and the Fear of Terrorism: From Crises to Institutional Change?," Christian Kaunert (Free University Brussels) discussed the different roles played by exogenous shocks, transnational cross-border security threats, and supranational policy entrepreneurs in counter-terrorism cooperative efforts.

Akasemi Newsome's "European Disunity and the Collapse of Schengen: What Implications for the Transatlantic Projection of Soft Power" built on the insights of Sjursen, Zielonka, Freyburg, and Richter to describe the effects of the reinstitution of borders on the future of EU integration and projection of soft power. Marianne Riddervold's paper "Unified in response to rising powers? China, Russia, and transatlantic relations," addressed transatlantic unity and dissent in the face of geopolitical issues and how such trends impact not only our understanding of transatlantic relations, but also the future of global power-relations. Finally, Michael Smith (University of Warwick) explored the crisis of contemporary multilateralism and how the distinct responses to the problem in the EU and US affect and reflect the reality of transatlantic relations in "The EU, the US, and the Crisis of Contemporary Multilateralism." Over the course of the workshop, the twenty participants and attendees had the opportunity to engage in lively, productive discussions of the diverse issues at hand, offering constructive criticisms to the presented arguments that served to both strengthen and expand upon this upcoming scholarship.

Participants at the workshop on US-EU Relations in Times of Uncertainty

December 14-16, 2016: DAAD Graduate Workshop on Jewish Identity in Europe

From December 14-16, Berkeley's Center for Jewish Studies, in cooperation with IES, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), hosted a workshop for a group of twenty PhD students entitled "Jews, Germans, and other Europeans: Modern Encounters." Each day included a series of presentations broken into three sections, during which PhD candidates from Berkeley, LMU, and beyond shared their research.

To open the program, UC Berkeley professor John Efron gave introductory remarks, followed by an opening discussion on German Jewish History led by Michael Brenner (LMU). Then, the first section of presentations, entitled "From Berlin to Vienna: Jews and Political Culture in Central Europe" began, with papers covering topics ranging from Elise Lasker-Schüler's poetic works, to the role of Zionism in German political debates, to Jewish involvement in Viennese journalism.

The second day began with the next section of presentations, which related to the theme "Between Homeland and Diaspora: European Jews and the Question of Belonging." Topics covered included the history of Yiddish primers in Poland, twentieth-century Jewish archives, the evolution of Jewish intellectual positions in France, and Jewish identity negotiations in the interwar period. Participants also had the opportunity to engage in a workshop on history, art, and material culture led by curator Francesco Spagnolo from the Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life, as well as to screen Janina Quint's 2015 documentary *Germans and Jews*.

On the third day, the workshop was brought to a close with the final section of presentations, "New Experiences in a New Surrounding: German Jews in Israel," which covered topics relating to German-Jewish orientalism in Palestine and Israel as well as the joint influence of émigré historians and German history in the Israeli Academy.

Participants at the "Jews, Germans, and other Europeans: Modern Encounters" workshop





December 16, 2016: European Studies Workshop for Community College Instructors

With the support of the Getting to Know Europe Grant of the European Union and of the Title VI Grant of the United States Federal Department of Education, IES closed its fall program with a workshop introducing community college faculty to the various resources and research being done in the field of European Studies. Following a presentation on Brexit research materials given by James A. Church, Librarian at UC Berkeley's Doe Library, a number of PhD students spoke about their thematic and methodological approaches to their individual projects. Christin Zurbach (Dept. History) first presented on her paper "The Undiscovered Country: the 1923 Population Exchange between Greece and Turkey," in which she highlighted the effects of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of nationalist thinking in Greece and Turkey. She also pointed to the potential parallels to be drawn between the refugee crisis that resulted and the Syrian one of today. Later, Konrad Posch (Dept. Political Science) introduced participants to the idea that "capitalism" and "welfare" exist in different varieties, providing a practical framework within which to analyze and understand the differences between the political economies of advanced industrial democracies. Finally, Anna Levett (Dept. Comparative Literature, Univ. North Carolina) gave an overview to the surrealist concept of "mad love," arguing that it did not originate in Europe but, rather, in the Middle East. Ultimately, she demonstrated how historical narratives can be both constructed and challenged. For the fifteen participants, the day offered an enlightening glimpse of the diverse nature of the field of European Studies as well as provided the tools necessary to become involved in such research and adapt it for pedagogy.

Participants at the workshop in European Studies

Newsletter Staff

The Institute of European Studies would like to thank all of its Undergraduate Research Apprentices for their tireless work throughout the semester.

Lauren Dooley | Editor-in-Chief

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*IES Director, **Jeroen Dewulf**, **Norma von Ragendorf-Feldman**, and Prof. **Celia Applegate** (Vanderbilt University) with IES students at the 2016 Feldman Lecture*

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